

## THE LOUISIANA HOMESTEAD AID ASSOCIATION.

## STATEMENT OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The present condition and future prospect of the

loyal people of the South cannot fail to awaken the

deepest interest in the minds of all true patriots.

The lightning course of slavery, war, and subsequent

political misadventure, have impoverished the

people and exhausted nearly every available re-

source.

The only wealth the South possesses, except

labor, is land, and that is either in the hands of

monopolists and speculators, or is lying waste and

unbroken in the public domain.

In Louisiana, the heart of the Mississippi valley,

one of the centers of Southern commerce and civiliza-

tion, is especially true; her desolate and moun-

tained plantations, her empty warehouses, her de-

serted cities and bankrupt finances, tell a mournful

story, while the destitution of more than three hun-

dred thousand of her people, would make a chapter

unparalleled in the history of human suffering.

Without recapitulating here the causes which have

led to this unhappy situation, the *monopoly*

necessity of the hour is, Homes for the Homeless

upon the fertile lands which the South abounds.

Enlightened labor, at the hands of her own loyal

sons, and Northern enterprise, can alone redeem

that region from the desolation to which it has

been consigned, under the improvident tillage of

coerced labor and a moneyed aristocracy.

Land monopolies, always oppressive, but now

fairly productive of want and misery in the

South, the following quotation, from the speech of

the Hon. Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana, delivered in

the House of Representatives, January 22, on

"Southern Land Grants," presents most startling

facts:

"In the first place, I beg leave to repeat what I

said in December, as to the great and imper-

ative need of homes throughout these States. It

is true that under the Southern Homestead law

of June 21, 1866, a large belt of country is de-

clared to be public land, and is being sold

exclusively to homesteaders and settlers, and

further sale of it being hereafter forbidden.

But a very great proportion of this land is worth-

less for tillage, and is being sold to the great

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of June 21, 1866, a large belt of country is de-

its funds from the weekly payments of its mem-

bers; but this is necessarily a slow process, in view

of the imperative needs of the people. Among the

actual expenses to be incurred by the Association

are the following:

PAYABLE TO GOVERNMENT.

For 80 acres, at \$1.25 per acre, . . . \$7.00

" 40 " at 1.00 per acre, . . . 5.00

" 40 " at 1.50 per acre, . . . 7.00

EXPENSES OF ASSOCIATION IN SELECTING AND

LOCATING:

Services of Surveyor, . . . \$

Tools, teams, seeds, and temporary supplies, . . . 8

In some instances a portion of the expenses may

be met by the small sums which provident families

and persons have saved from their earnings; but

in a majority of the cases, nearly the whole expense

must be borne by the Association.

The tendency to land-monopoly in the South

cannot be checked but by the example of inde-

pendent proprietorship in the laborer. The inde-

pendency and self-reliance of the laborer cannot

be secured by any other means. The landholders

will not inaugurate, they will discourage, the

homesteaded policy. It is through the monopoly

of the soil that they hope to subvert the labor and

the mental and moral status of the people to continue

control and oppression. Nor can the laboring

class, accustomed as they have been to the absolute

control of capital in money and land, fully appre-

ciate the practicability and necessity of proprietor-

ship, until these shall be demonstrated by example,

and the advantages brought under actual observa-

tion.

It is education in this, as in all the other rights

and duties of citizenship, that the masses need and

desire. Such education this Association proposes

to furnish, and that it may be enabled to do so

it is to be too late, this appeal is made to a gen-

eral and intelligent public, and we will not doubt

that the responses will be such as to gladden the

hearts of those in whose behalf we ask.

We want aid in money. It may be in larger

or smaller sums, but it is our only resource. We

want aid in clothing, seeds, agricultural im-

plements, tools, provisions, etc., and all things which

can be made available in the work in which we

are engaged. Let each give of what he hath and

such extent as his ability shall justify or his judg-

ment dictate.

That all who give with the assurance that their

donations will be faithfully applied, the following

certificates as to the character and objects of the

Association are submitted and confidently referred

to. All of which is respectfully submitted to a

generous public in behalf of the Association.

CORA L. V. DANIELS,

Special Agent of the Association.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1868.

The statements and views of Mrs. Cora L. V.

Daniels, touching the condition of the freedmen

of Louisiana, are worthy the attention of the people,

and her personal character and knowledge of the

affairs of the Louisiana Homestead Aid Association

such as should command confidence and respect.

M. H. HOWARD,

CHARLES SUMNER,

S. C. POMEROY,

JAMES W. NYE,

B. F. WADE,

GEO. W. JULIAN,

W. M. F. WADSWORTH,

HENRY WILSON,

I cheerfully concur with the foregoing gentle-

man's statement.

O. H. HOWARD, Maj.-Gen.

THE LESSON NOT LEARNED.

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get the blacks again under the feet of the whites.

Those foolish leaders would keep back these mil-

lions of blacks from the ballot-box, and to this

the appointing power conferred by the Legislature upon the Governor, and is about to be ratified. It provides for about 500 offices, including the Legislature and excluding the Governor. Of this number—State and County offices—the Constitution called Republican instrument provides for the election of two by the people, besides the Legislature. The other two are the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. They serve four years. The Governor and Senate are elected once. I think I may be sure that the Governor will be sent to the United States Senate. The Governor will be elected by the Lieutenant-Governor, who, after drawing pay for about two years and a half, can by judicious use of patronage elect himself to the Senate also. The Governor will be at the termination of one of the Senators, that must be elected.

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## Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, April 10, 1852.

THERE has been a strike here of the Irish laborers employed in the freight-houses of the Boston and Albany Railroad. Some time ago their wages were cut down by the Company from \$1.75 to \$1.50 a day. They struck at the latter rate a month, and then demanded a return to the former. The Company then, upon discharged the whole of them, (a hundred or so in number), and engaged colored people to do the work of loading and unloading the cars, paying them \$1.00 a day, and engaging, it is understood, to give them permanent employment.

There are many things that happen nowadays are calculated to remind you of the judge who—when the crowd before the government flew into a passion, and poured out a torrent of profane and abusive language—said to the prisoner's counsel, "If you don't stop provoking Sirs Jones, and making him swear so, I shall commit you."

language!" they said. What a gross violation of the rights of the decency, the sanctities of life! What degradation to the profession of journalism! What an approbrium to civilization!

There are always plenty of people extant, even a well-to-do class, of such delicate sensibilities that they cannot bear the intemperance of plain truth. They are afraid it is better that vice and crime should go on, should succeed, increase, *quietly*, rather than that any student of the facts should be caused by their exposure to an indispensable preliminary to their suppression. The papers which complain thus of Mr. Greeley do not attempt to controvert the facts that Governor Briggs has been elected, that he is a man of high moral quality; and that he is engaged in an immense task, the suppression of a crime which has become a passion of falsehood by means of the press, to the great detriment of the people of the United States. All this is true, and yet they are afraid to say that he has made the charge. But these facts, it appears, go for nothing in the view of the complainants. They think, apparently, either that Gov. Seymour's lies are all true, or that the charge is untrue, and that the Governor is unbecomingly harsh as an investigator of the alleged crime. But it is marvellous that they should complain of

are made should see any of our "Democratic" papers, they would find lies like the above not only repeated there, and gravely insisted on as truth, but made the basis of a system of party operations; made the pretence for an assumed necessity of violating the first

[illegible]



PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1868. Thursday evening last Frederick Douglass gave an address of a large audience. The speaker was introduced by Robert Purvis, who spoke with the brilliancy of his brief address, and was characterized by his usual polished and eloquent delivery. Mr. Purvis is always edifying in his introductions, and his glowing words are usually cheerful. Many hearty people delight to listen to Mr. Douglass. People on this occasion who were not present at the previous one, were present at this one. The audience was large, and the speaker was well received. The speaker was introduced by Robert Purvis, who spoke with the brilliancy of his brief address, and was characterized by his usual polished and eloquent delivery. Mr. Purvis is always edifying in his introductions, and his glowing words are usually cheerful. Many hearty people delight to listen to Mr. Douglass. People on this occasion who were not present at the previous one, were present at this one. The audience was large, and the speaker was well received.

... (The rest of the text follows the same pattern, with minor variations in punctuation and capitalization to match the image) ...

